ANISIMOVA, T.I.; ANISIMOV, P.I.; SOSUNOVA, A.N.

Mechanism of natural immunity to plague in greater gerbils. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.3:96-100 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Sredne-Aziatskogo protivochumnogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

ANISIMOVA, T.I.; KOZAKEVICH, V.P.; ANISIMOV, P.I.; MITINA, G.S.

Dependence of the phagocytic activity in plague of the lesser susliks on the changes in leucocytes. Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid. i immun. 41 no.5:143-144 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut "Mikrob", Saratov.

LIPKIN, M.Ye.; ARTYKOV, M.S.; LOAYEV, Yu.V.; [illegible]; [illegible]; SHILYAYEV, L.F.; [illegible]; ANDREYEVA, A.I.; [illegible]; ABRAMOVA, S.G.; KLIMOVA, T.K.; YEGOROV, V.A.; [illegible]; [illegible]; M.B.; DASHEVSKIY, V.V.; SOKSIN, Yu.I.; [illegible]; [illegible]; L.I.; NAGAYEV, V.N.; NESTERKOVA, G.N.; [illegible]; GOLUBEVA, V.N.; ANISIMOVA, T.I.; OVASAPYAN, G.V.; GALOYAN, V.G.; [illegible]

Abstracts of articles received by the editors. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.3:147-154 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L 3217-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5008029 S/0016/65/000/003/0151/0151

AUTHOR: Golubeva, V. N.; Anisimova, T. I.

TITLE: Survival phenomenon in albino mice with simultaneous administration of vaccine and virulent strains of plague bacteria

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 3, 1965, 151

TOPIC TAGS: albino mouse, survival, plague, pestis, vaccine, lethal dose

ABSTRACT: In studying qualitative differences between anthrax vaccine strains and anthrax virulent strains, Ginsburg noted for the first time (1947) that the survival phenomenon makes it difficult to determine the number of virulent cells in an attenuated strain. In the present study the authors investigated the survival phenomenon in 550 albino mice following simultaneous administration of an avirulent plague vaccine strain (YeV) and a virulent plague culture strain. Earlier it was established that all animals die with the administration of 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 virulent plague bacteria. Present

Card 1/2

L 3217-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5008029

investigation findings show that the survival phenomenon is observed with subcutaneous administration of a 0.1 ml mixture of 10 million avirulent plague bacteria (YeV) and a 1-64 Dcl dose of virulent plague bacteria, indicating that albino mice can withstand lethal doses of virulent plague bacteria. With a 1-2 Dcl dose of virulent plague bacteria combined with the avirulent plague bacteria 100% of the animals survived and with a 32-64 Dcl dose 30-40% of the animals survived. The authors conclude that in investigating attenuated strains of plague bacteria to determine the number of virulent cells, the survival phenomenon should be considered and sensitivity of animals to virulent bacteria should be increased. Orig. art. has: None.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy protivochumnyy institut "Mikrob" (All Union Antiplague "Microbe" Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ANISIMOVA, T.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, assistent; DEM'YANOVSKIY, V.I., inzh.

Combination furnace for burning high-moisture fuel. Bum.prom. 33 no.10:16-19 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra teplotekhniki Lesotekhnicheskoy akademii im. S.M. Kirova (for Anisimova). 2. Glavnyy energetik Arkhangel'skogo tsellyulozno-bumazhnogo kombinata (for Dem'yanovskiy).
(Paper industry--Equipment and supplies) (Furnaces)

ACC NR: AT6034372 SOURCE CODE: UR/2667/66/000/037/0047/0061

AUTHOR: Anisimova, T. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Computation of the characteristics of periods of steady wind speeds

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii. Trudy, no. 37, 1966. Voprosy klimatologii (Problems in climatology), 47-61

TOPIC TAGS: ~~aviation~~ AERONAUTIC meteorology, ~~atmospheric wind~~, wind, wind ~~speed~~ VELOCITY, atmospheric turbulence ~~/Siberia~~

ABSTRACT: Personnel of the Department of Applied Climatology, NIIAK, studied the characteristics of periods of steady wind speeds at three weather stations in Western Siberia (Omsk, Novosibirsk, and Krasnoyarsk). This work is a continuation of studies by P. I. Koloskova and I. V. Nazarova (1954-1958 data). The data used were hourly meteorological observations of wind speeds at aviation meteorological stations (AMSG). In estimating the frequency of continuous periods with

Card 1/4 UDC: none

steady wind speeds, the following limits were set: ≤2, ≤4, ≥5, ≥8, ≥12, ≥16, and ≥20 m/sec. Light winds were characterized by periods in which windmills were idle, and by reduced turbulence (particularly ≤2 m/sec). The frequency of periods with steady wind speeds was computed for the following periods: 1, 2—3, 4—6, 7—9, 10—12, 13 to 18, 19—24, 25—36, 37—48, and 48 hours.

Primary data processing was performed with punch-card equipment in the Machine Records Section, NIIAK, and cases with wind speeds of ≤2, ≤4, ≥5, ≥8, ≥12, ≥16, and ≥20 m/sec were sorted. Data were thus obtained on the frequency (number of cases) of continuous duration of wind speeds, the average continuous duration, and the total number of cases for each range of wind speeds. Because of the great variation in continuous periods (durations) and the short series of observations, the accuracy of the data was not high. The data were averaged by seasons and rounded off to 5%.

The frequencies of wind speeds within the adopted ranges are given in Fig. 1; low wind speeds (≤4 m/sec) predominated in the summer at all three stations. The frequency of light winds was 57—62% at Omsk and Novosibirsk, and 61—65% at Krasnoyarsk. Data on average and maximum periods with steady wind speeds, within the same speed ranges and by season, are given in Fig. 2.

ACC NR: AT6034372

Fig. 1. Frequencies of wind speeds of ≤2, ≤4, ≥5, ≥8, ≥12, ≥16, and ≥20 m/sec in percentages of the total number of cases for a season

Station	Season	Mean wind speed (m/sec)	<2	<4	≥5	≥8	≥12	≥16	≥20
Novosibirsk	Spring	5.4	23	44	56	25.0	8.0	1.0	0.2
	Summer	4.1	34	57	43	12.0	2.0	2.0	[illegible]
	Autumn	5.7	23	43	57	27.0	11.0	2.0	[illegible]
	Winter	5.4	24	43	57	25.0	10.0	2.0	[illegible]
	Year	5.1							
Omsk	Spring	4.9	24	48	52	21.0	6.3	1.2	0.3
	Summer	[illegible]	34	62	38	10.0	1.5	<0.1	
	Autumn	4.9	22	48	52	17.0	4.3	1.0	0.4
	Winter	4.5	28	56	45	12.0	3.4	0.6	0.1
	Year	4.5							
Krasnoyarsk	Spring	3.6	45	63	37	14.0	5.0	0.6	0.1
	Summer	2.9	68	85	15	3.4	0.8	0.1	
	Autumn	3.8	45	61	39	16.0	6.5	0.8	[illegible]
	Winter	3.0	61	71	29	14.0	6.3	1.0	[illegible]
	Year	3.1							

Card 3/4

ACC NR: AT6034372

Fig. 2. Continuous duration (average and maximum) of wind speeds by seasons (in hr)

Station	Season	<2		<4		<5		>8		>12		>16		>20 m/sec	
		Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.
Novosibirsk	Spring	4.7	32	6.5	99	8.5	165	5.1	69	5.0	31	3.2	12	1.2	5
	Summer	4.6	33	7.0	114	9.3	99	4.1	23	3.0	15	3.0	15	2.2	5
	Autumn	4.4	44	7.0	89	10.6	218	5.9	63	4.7	36	3.4	27	3.6	14
	Winter	5.6	85	8.6	124	10.1	190	6.7	86	4.6	63	3.8	20	3.3	18
Omsk	Spring	5.0	40	8.7	137	9.7	128	6.3	51	6.1	37	7.0	31	4.5	11
	Summer	4.8	43	8.9	93	5.6	42	3.5	29	2.9	10	1.5	2		
	Autumn	5.3	41	7.8	111	8.4	127	5.1	34	4.4	22	7.3	22	5.0	10
	Winter	6.1	55	11.1	186	8.8	118	5.2	35	6.0	27	4.3	16	1.3	2
Krasnoyarsk	Spring	6.9	74	9.4	108	5.9	84	3.8	33	3.6	17	2.6	9	1.3	4
	Summer	8.0	71	18.0	221	7.9	22	2.1	13	1.5	7	1.2	2		
	Autumn	7.5	106	10.4	222	6.6	109	3.8	44	3.3	29	1.5	7	1.2	7
	Winter	14.3	261	17.3	331	7.3	87	4.0	44	4.0	32	1.8	9	1.1	2

Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables.

[WA-50; CBE No. 14]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006 [EO]

4/4

L 62998-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5019688 UR/2667/64/000/025/0020/0027

AUTHOR: Marchenko, A. S.; Antipova, T. N.

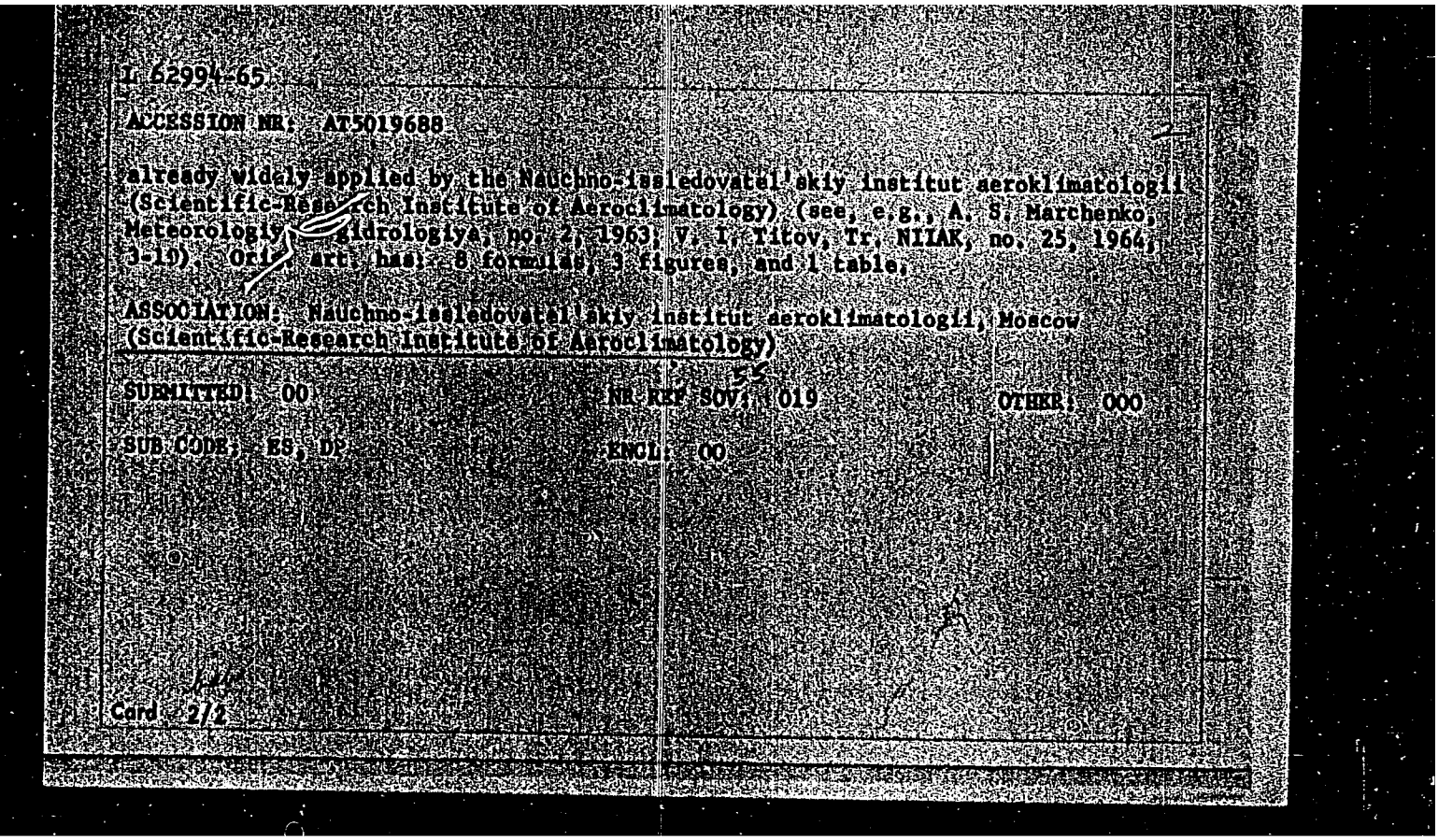
TITLE: Climatological processing of observational data

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii. Trudy, no. 25, 1964. Voprosy aviatsionnoy klimatologii (Problems in aviation climatology), 20-27

TOPIC TAGS: climatological data processing, statistical meteorology, rectification network, climath

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses certain fundamental questions of the climatological processing of observational data such as the applicability of various probability theorems, the standardization of observation curves, the study of geographically dependent parameters which cause regional variations in the shape of otherwise universal climatologic relationships, and methods for the extraction of such "common denominator" laws from the available data (use of rectification networks). The authors present certain methodological recommendations and apply them to the processing of persistent wind velocity probabilities and to the probability of continuous (unchanged) duration of a particular weather condition. The method is

Card 1/2



L 62994-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5019688

already widely applied by the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii (Scientific-Research Institute of Aeroclimatology) (see, e.g., A. S. Marchenko, Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 2, 1963; V. I. Titov, Tr. NIIAK, no. 25, 1964, 3-19). Orig. art. has: 8 formulas, 3 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii, Moscow (Scientific-Research Institute of Aeroclimatology)

SUBMITTED: 00 NR REF SOV: 019 OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: ES, DP ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6034371 SOURCE CODE: UR/2667/66/000/037/0039/0046

AUTHOR: Anisimova, T. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some peculiarities of the diurnal change in wind speed

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii. Trudy, no. 37, 1966. Voprosy klimatologii (Problems in climatology), 39-46

TOPIC TAGS: ~~aviation~~ aeronautic meteorology, wind velocity, diurnal wind velocity, ~~meteorological~~ weather station

ABSTRACT: Results are presented for an analysis of diurnal changes in wind speed for hourly meteorological observations made from 1954 to 1958 at aviation meteorological stations (AMSG) at Omsk, Novosibirsk, and Krasnoyarsk. A special feature of these stations is that they are located in open flat areas where local conditions tend to have a smoothing effect on winds. The first two stations are located in open, slightly elevated, exposed areas, while that at Krasnoyarsk is in a valley which produces special wind patterns. Mean monthly wind speeds were calculated and tabulated from data for each hour and each day.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6034371

The diurnal wind speeds of these three stations were compared by using the deviations of each hourly reading from the mean diurnal speed expressed in percentages of the diurnal amplitude. It was found that the diurnal amplitudes for the three stations were similar enough to permit construction of a single typical curve. The maximum diurnal wind speeds at individual stations deviated most (±10%) in March, from the typical curve at amplitudes of 1.7—2.4 m/sec, and in the remaining months by ±5% at amplitudes of 2.1—3.8 m/sec. This indicates that using a typical curve of the diurnal wind speed pattern would introduce a maximum error in wind speeds of only ±0.2 m/sec, which is within the limits of accuracy in determining average characteristics. This use of typical curves also can be extended to stations located in different physical and geographical situations and stations which do not conduct hourly observations. However, this typical curve can not be used for areas with breezes, mountain--valley and gravity winds. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 7 tables. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 04,01/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 014/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6013753 SOURCE CODE: UR/2667/65/000/033/0043/0059

AUTHOR: Anisimova, T. N.; Solokha, T. F.

ORG: none

15
B+1

TITLE: Method of obtaining characteristics for calculating wind velocity

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii. Trudy, no. 33, 1965. Voprosy klimatologii (Problems in climatology), 43-56

TOPIC TAGS: wind velocity, wind direction, wind profile

ABSTRACT: The problems of determining the frequency of wind velocity by directions with and without consideration of calms is analyzed on the basis of data obtained in Western Siberia. A method of constructing the distribution curves of wind velocities under lowland conditions is described and their analysis is given. A method is proposed for using the average wind velocity and modal value of wind velocity to determine the probability of wind velocity from generalized nomograms. A preliminary conclusion is that when calm days are taken into account when analyzing the frequency of wind by directions and average velocities there are no substantial changes in the characteristic of the wind mode. However,

Card 1/2

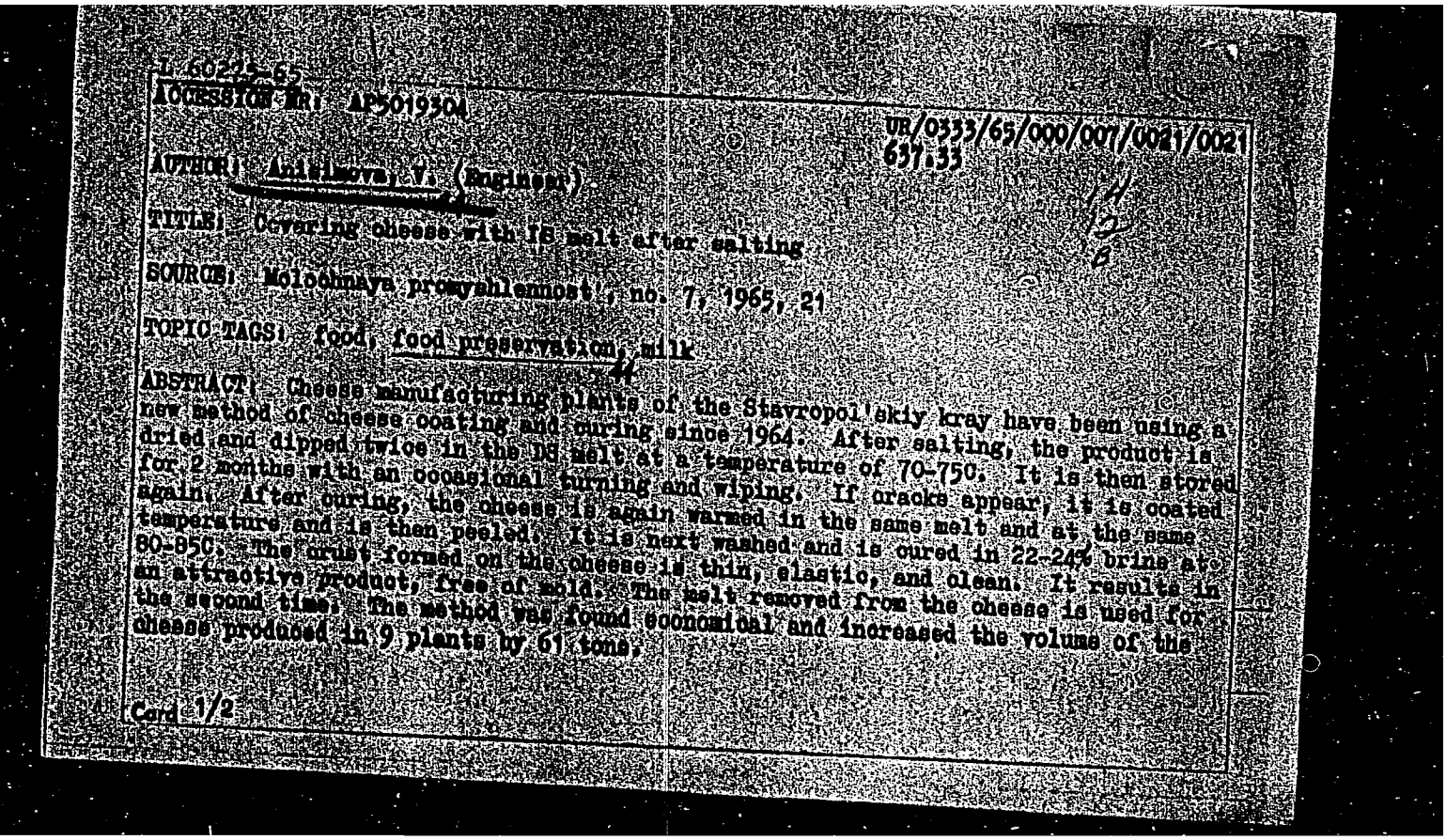
L 05245-67

ACC NR: AT6013753

when it is necessary to know the percentage of frequency of gentle winds of a definite direction, e.g., when determining the most unfavorable section from the point of view of the distribution of smoke and other products of incomplete combustion released into the atmosphere by industrial enterprises, the exclusion of calm days disrupts the actual distribution of gentle winds with respect to directions. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas, 8 tables, and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 011

Card 2/2 gd



L 60245-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5019504 UR/0333/65/000/007/0021/0021
637.33

AUTHOR: Andreyeva, V. (Engineer)

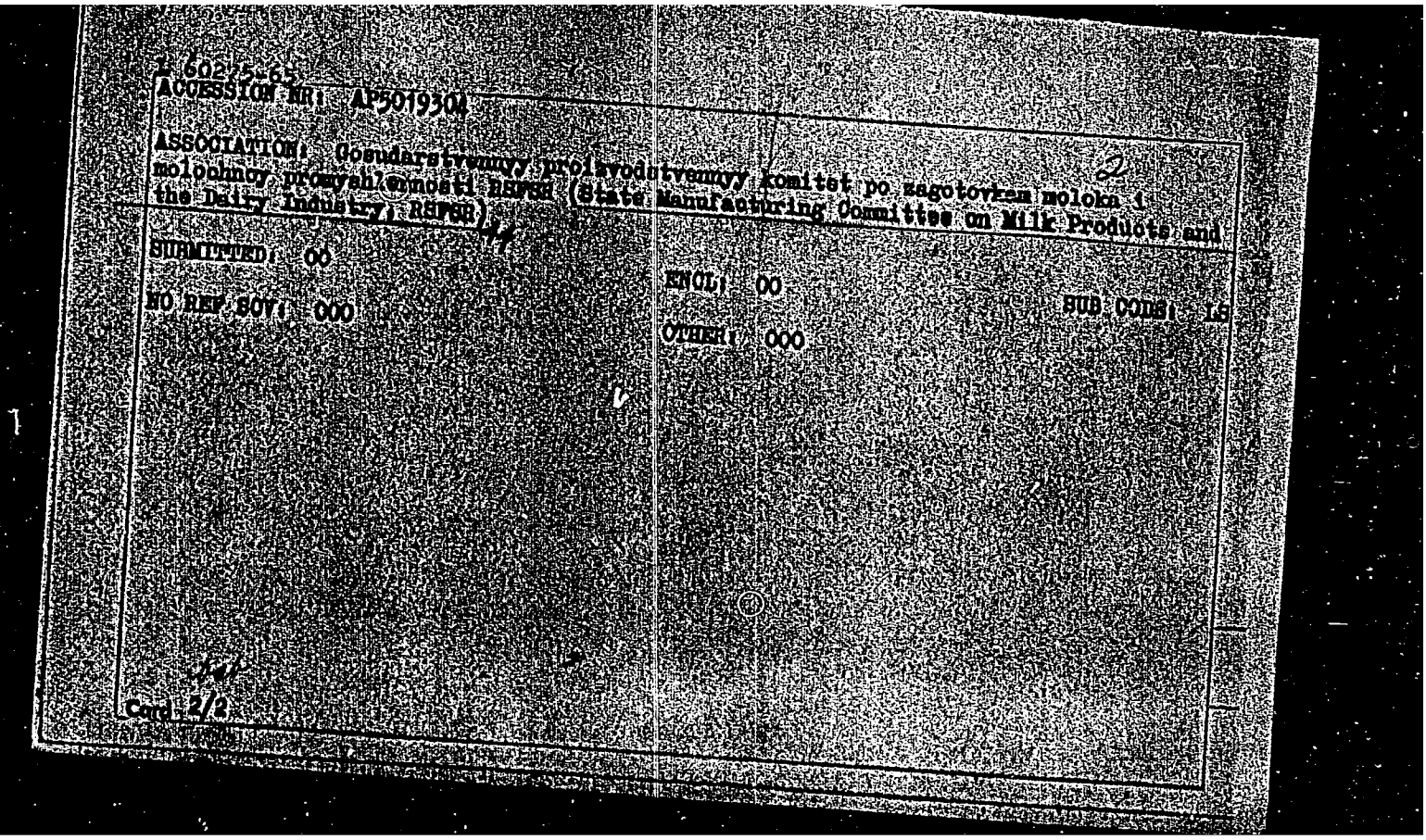
TITLE: Covering cheese with IS melt after salting

SOURCE: Moloochnaya promyshlennost', no. 7, 1965, 21

TOPIC TAGS: food, food preservation, milk

ABSTRACT: Cheese manufacturing plants of the Stavropol'skiy kray have been using a new method of cheese coating and curing since 1964. After salting, the product is dried and dipped twice in the IS melt at a temperature of 70-75°. It is then stored for 2 months with an occasional turning and wiping. If cracks appear, it is coated again. After curing, the cheese is again warmed in the same melt and at the same temperature and is then peeled. It is next washed and is cured in 22-24% brine at 80-85°. The crust formed on the cheese is thin, elastic, and clean. It results in an attractive product, free of mold. The melt removed from the cheese is used for the second time. The method was found economical and increased the volume of the cheese produced in 9 plants by 61 tons.

Card 1/2



L 60275-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5019304

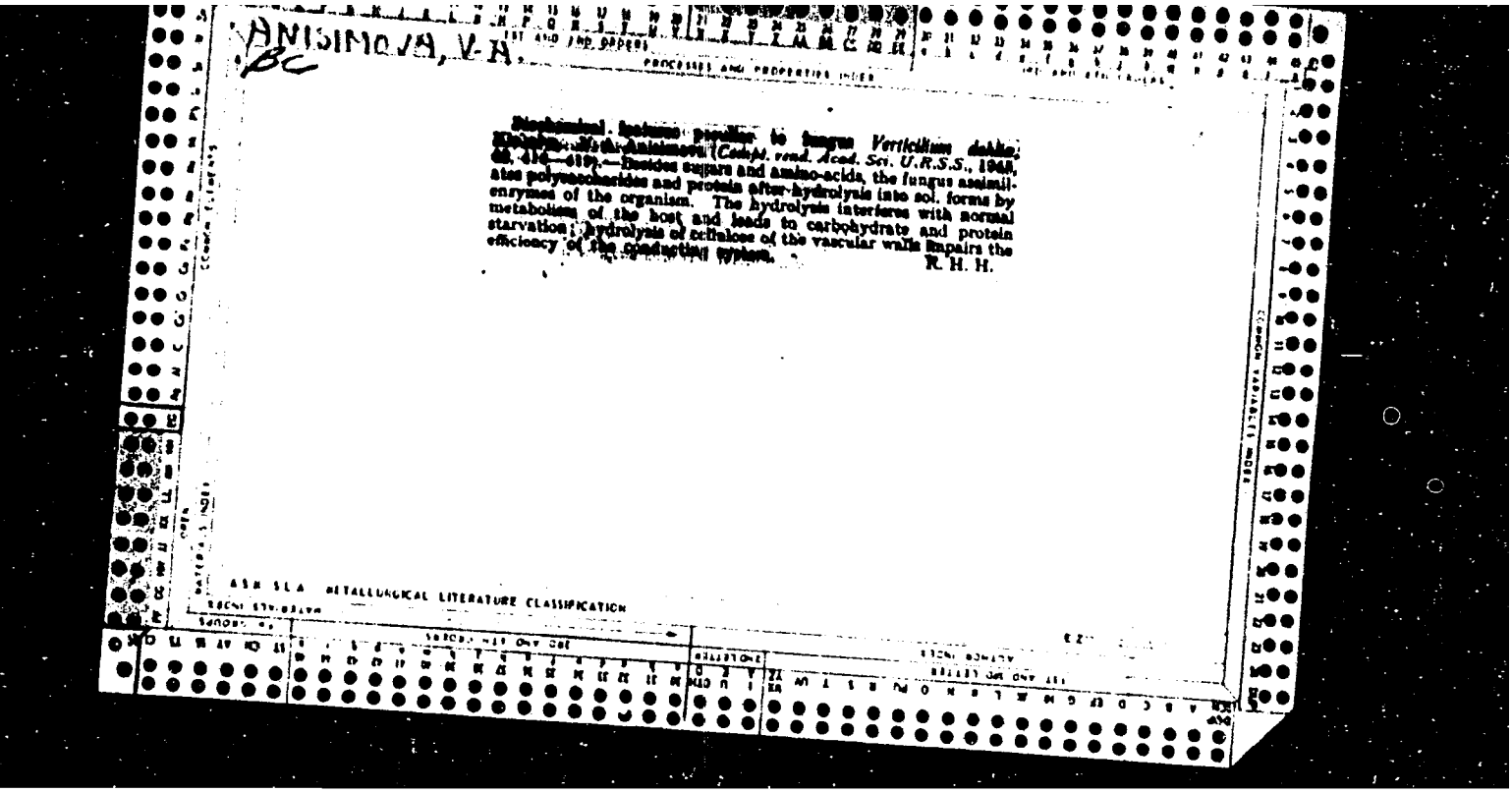
ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy proizvodstvennyy komitet po zagotovkam moloka (State Manufacturing Committee on Milk Products and Molochnoy promyshlennosti, RSFSR (State Manufacturing Committee on Milk Products and the Dairy Industry, RSFSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ANISIMOVA, V. A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Problem of the measurements of cardio-vascular activity and respiration in some infectious diseases." Sverdlovsk, 1960. 15 pp; (Sverdlovsk State Medical Inst); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 25-60, 138)



ANISIMOVA, V. A.

ANISIMOVA, V. A. "Establishment of the Presence of Toxic Secretion in the Fungus Verticillium dahliae Kleb," in Results of the Work of the Station of Plant Protection of the All Union Order of Lenin Scientific-Research Instituteof Cotton Production on the Study of Pests and Diseases of Cotton and Lucerne for 1939 (Auto-References and References), Publishing House of the All Union Order of Lenin Scientific-Research Institute of Cotton Production, Tashkent, 1941, p. 51. 464.04 T18

SO: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

Anisimova, V.A.

USSR / Plant Diseases. Diseases of Cultivated Plants N-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, March 1957, No 22977

Author : Anisimova, V.A.
Title : Clarification of Action of New Mordants Utilized for Controlling Hommosis and their Combinations with BHC (benzene hexachloride) on the plant in dusting cotton seeds before planting.

Orig Pub : Itogi rabot Vses. n.-i. in-ta khlopkovodstva, 1954 (1956), No 4, 59-61

Abstract : Tests were conducted of dusting cotton seeds before sowing by copper trichlorphenolate in doses of 6.8 and 8 kg/ton + BHC 40 kg/ton. The seeds were dusted by copper trichlorphenolate 10 days before sowing, and BHC the day before sowing. The seed soaking was done in heaps. With a normal sowing period (April 14), and by use of 6 kg/ton of copper trichlorphenolate and 8 kg/ton of trichlorphenolate + BHC the results were: increase of germination up to 10%; speeding of cotton plant development phases by 2-3 days, higher growth of stems by 3-8 cm; increase of yeild in raw cotton; decrease of disease by cotyledon form of hommosis down to 0 (as against 3.9% in the control). With a somewhat later sowing (April 27) a similar but somewhat lesser effect was produced.

Card : 1/1

ANISIMOVA, V.A. (Kuybyshev-obl.)

Change in cardiovascular activity and respiration in infectious hepatitis. Kaz. med. zhur. no.6:86 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM) (RESPIRATION)
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

ANISIMOVA, V.A.

Changes in cardiovascular activity in typhoid fever. Sov. med. 24 no.6:39-45 Je 60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. V.P. Petrov) kafedry propedevticheskoy terapii (zav. - prof. S.V. Shestakov) i kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. S.V. Sergiyevskiy) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - kand.med. nauk D.A. Voronov).
(TYPHOID FEVER) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM)

ANISIMOVA, V.B.; ISHLINS'KYI, O.Yu., diisnyi chlen Akademiyi nauk URSR.

Rigidity of the compressed elements of cylindrical shells. Dop.AN URSR no.4:281-284 '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Kyyivs'kyi derzhavnyi universytet im. T.G.Shevchenka. 2. Akademiya nauk URSR (for Ishlins'kyi). (Elastic plates and shells)

ANISIMOVA, V.B.

Structural strength of ship frames. Dop. AN URSR no.2:152-154 '54.
(MLRA 8:4)

1. Kiivs'kiy derzhavniy universitet im. T.G.Shevchenko.
(Naval architecture)

SOV/124-58-3-3309

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 3, p 110 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Anisimova, V. B. (Anisimova, V. B.)

TITLE: Stability of Reinforcing Ribs of Cylindrical Shells (Ustoychivost' podkreplyayushchikh reber tsilindricheskikh obolochek) in Ukrainian

PERIODICAL: Nauk. zap. Kyyivs'k. un-t, 1954, Vol 13, Nr 8, pp 5-13

ABSTRACT: The investigation of the stability of reinforcing ribs is reduced to the investigation of the stability of flat curvilinear bars under the action of an external surface load and the tangential forces generated as the result of rib-and-sheathing interaction and determined from the analysis of their joint working. Differential equations of the ultimate-equilibrium condition of a bar of arbitrary shape are deduced from the above. The stability of compressed and compression-bent bars is examined; in the latter case quantities of the order of x^2 as compared to x (x is the gradient of curvature) are disregarded in the equations. Problems are solved for: 1) Stability of annular ribs reinforcing a closed cylindrical shell loaded hydrostatically and 2) stability of a pipe-support ring. The

Card 1/2

SOV/124-58-3-3309

Stability of Reinforcing Ribs of Cylindrical Shells

Bubnov-Galerkin method is used in both cases for solving the basic equation of stability. Results of calculations are represented by formulas and tables. Bibliography: 4 references.

M. S. Kornishin

Card 2/2

ANISIMOVA, V. E., GUTOVSKAYA, A. V., and MEERWZHINSKY, M. F. (USSR)

"Biochemical Aspects of Adaptation of the Animal Body."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

Anisimova, V.F.

ABRAMOVA, N.M.; ANISIMOVA, V.F.; GUTOVSKAYA, A.V.; KIBUAKOV, A.V.; URAZAYEVA, Z.V.

Role of dynamic cardiac nerves in the trophic regulation of the myocardium [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 44 no.7:50-54 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.V.Kibyakov) Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogomeditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR prof. S.Ye.Severinym.

(MYOCARDIUM, metabolism,
eff. of stimulation of autonomic innervation of heart (Rus))
(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
eff. of stimulation of dynamic nerves of heart on myocardial metab. (Rus))

AHRAMOVA, N.M., ANISIMOVA, V.F., GUTOVSKAYA, A.V., KIBYAKOV, A.V., URAZAYEVA, Z.V.

Trophic changes in the myocardium in chronotropic effect. Biul.eksp. biol. i med. 45 no.6:22-25 Je '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR A.V. Kibyakov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chelnom AMN SSSR S.Ye. Severinym.
(HEART, physiology
eff. of rhythm changes, trophic aspects (Rus))

ANISIMOVA, V.F., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) " Participation of glutathione in the general metabolic reaction of an animal organism to trauma." Kazan', 1959. 13 pp (Min of Agriculture RSFSR. Kazan' State Veterinary Inst im N.E. Bauman). 150 copies (KL, 37-59, 107)

19

ANISIMOVA, V.F.

Glutathione content of various feed rations and of animal tissues following injuries. Zdrav. Belor. 5 no.4:42-44 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kafedry biolhimii Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof. Z. M. Blyumshteyn) i Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.- prof. M.F. Merezhinskiy).
(GLUTATHIONE)

[illegible], V.P.; [illegible], N.G.; VLADIMIROVA, L.F.; [illegible], A.T.

Data on biochemical studies on the administration of para-nitrophenyl ester of dibutylphosphinic acid to experimental animals. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:77-78 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra biokhimii (zav. - dotsent L.F.Vladimirova) Karaganskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

1. MEL'NIK, S.A., Prof.; ANISIMOVA, V.K.

2. USSR (600)

4. Grapes

7. Role of grapevine suckers, Prof. S.A. Mel'nik, V.K. Anisimova, Vin.SSSR 13 no. 4, 1953.

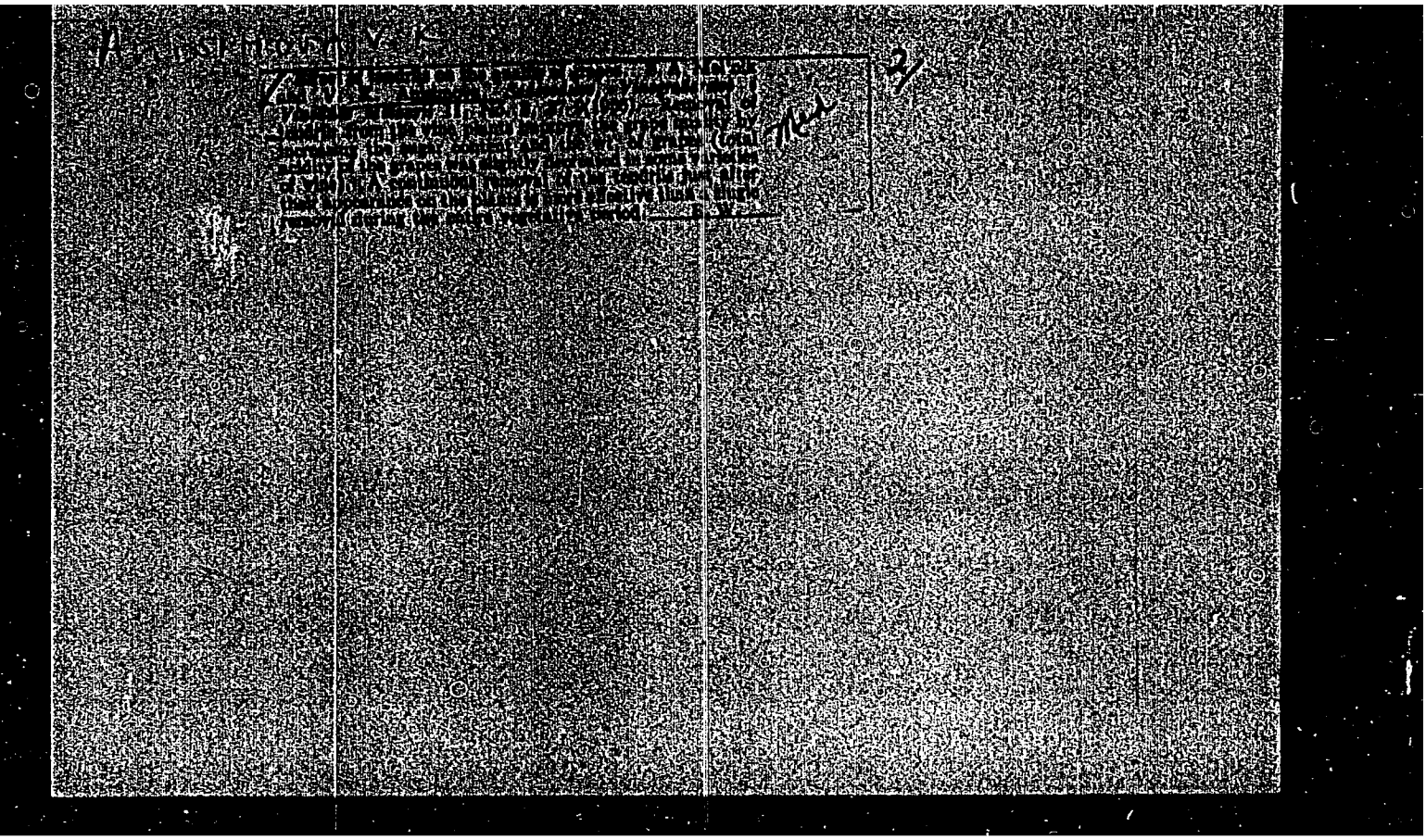
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953. Unclassified.

ANISIMOVA, V. K.

Anisimova, V. K.

"A Grape-Vine Sport." Min Higher Education. Odessa Agricultural Inst Odessa, 1955 (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 27, 2 July 1955



COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 14 1958, No. 72910

AUTHOR : Nelkina, E. A.; Alekseeva, V. I.
INST. : Odessa Agricultural Institute
TITLE : Energy of Photosynthesis of Bearing and Non-Bearing Grapevine Shoots.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Odessk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 5, 79-82

ABSTRACT : Specific features of photosynthesis are closely correlated with ecological conditions of grapevine growth. To get 1 kg of ripe grapes in the Crimea and in Moldavia it is necessary to have a larger surface area of leaves than that which is needed in Armenia. Under certain ecological conditions an increase of surface area of the leaves results in decreased assimilation activity. It was confirmed experimentally that energy of photosynthesis in the leaves is lower in non-bearing shoots than in bearing shoots, under optimal conditions of growth and development of the shoots. Photosynthesis energy of non-bearing shoots is higher at the end of the period of growth. Bibl.

CARD: 1/2

ANISIMOVA, V. K.

DAVIDOV, R.; ANISIMOVA, V. K.

The iodine content of milk. Molochnaya Prom. 14, No.8, 33-5 '53.(MLRA 6:8)
(CA 47 no.22:12676 '53)

1. Timiryazev Agr. Acad., Moscow.

ANISIMOVA, V.K.

USSR

The iodine content of milk. R. B. Davidov and V. K. Anisimova. *Izvest. Timiryazev. Sel'skokhoz. Akad.* 1954, No. 2(White) No. 6), 47–51.—The I content of milk is highest in the colostrum and lowest before drying off. With the I content in colostrum taken as 100, the content during the period of normal lactation drops to 42% and at drying off to 21%. The I content of individual cows, in spite of uniform feeding, care, and time of calving, fluctuates, varying from 320 γ in the colostrum of one and 60 γ/l. in another. The highest amt. of I is found in the first colostrum milking. On the 10th day of the lactation period the I content is ½ of the first 3 days and is only ⅓ of that of the 5th day. Cows on pasture have less I in their milk than when kept and fed in the barn during the months Nov.–April. The milk of barn-fed cows contains 1.5 times as much I as that of cows when on pasture. Data are given also on a monthly basis. 39 references. J. S. J.

BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; ANISIMOVA, V.M.

Slag-forming capacity of the ash fraction of oil shales. Trudy VNIIT no.10:160-165 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Oil shales)(Slag)

ANISIMOVA, V.M.

BOGDANOV, A.A.; PROKOF'YEV, M.A.; ANTONOVICH, Ye.G.; TERGANOVA, G.V.; ANISIMOVA, V.M.

Structure of nucleotide-peptides in the ribonucleic acid isolated from the pancreas. Biokhimiia 27 no.2:266-272 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Laboratory of Protein Chemistry, Chemical Faculty, State University, Moscow.
(NUCLEIC ACIDS) (PANCREAS)

ANISIMOVA, V.M.

Collateral lymph circulation following [illegible] of the spinal cord. Trudy Izhev.gos.med.inst. 21:[illegible] 19[illegible]

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. [illegible]) Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, [illegible]) Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika [illegible]ova.

ANISIMOVA, V. N.

ANISIMOVA,V.N., inzhener; TARASOV,V.A., inzhener; VOSKRESENSKIY,N.N., inzhener, redaktor; VASIL'YEV,A.A., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii, retsenzent; MODEL',B.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Motor road rollers] Dorozhnye motornye katki. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashino-stroitel'noi lit-ry, 1955.139 p. (Rollers (Earthwork)) (MLRA 9:1)

ANISIMOVA, V. N.

Anisimova, V. N.

"A method of traction calculation of a motori[illegible] road roller," Min. Higher Education USSR. Moscow Automobile and Road Inst imeni V. M. Molotov. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation For the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

Knizhnaya letopis'
No 23, 1956. Moscow.

ANISIMOVA, V.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Traction calculations for road motor rollers. [Trudy] VNIIstroidormash no.13 42-78 '56. (MLRA 10:4)

(Rollers (Earthwork))

BENSON, M.I.; DOLGOVSKIY, V.V., otv. za vyp.; ANISIMOVA, V.V., otv. za vyp.; MANVELOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Equipment for milk pasteurization and deodorization] Oborudovanie dlia pasterizatsii i dezodoratsii moloka. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchn.-tekhn. informatsii pishchevoi promyshl., 1962. 84 p. (MIRA 17:3)

ALEKSEYEV, V.N.; DOLGOVSKIY, V.V., otv. za vyp.; ANISIMOVA, V.V., otv. za vyp.; MANVELOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Cheese riponing process and ways for its acceleration] Protsess sozrevaniia syrov i puti ego uskoreniia. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-tekhn. informatsii pishchevoi promyshl., 1963. 77 p. (MIRA 17:1)

(Cheese)

AMBRIOVA, V. V.

24228 AMBRIOVA, V. V. Diferentsirovka nervnykh elementov v usloviyakh embrional'nykh peresadok. Trudy Akad. Med. nauk SSSR. T. III, 1946, S. 65-66.

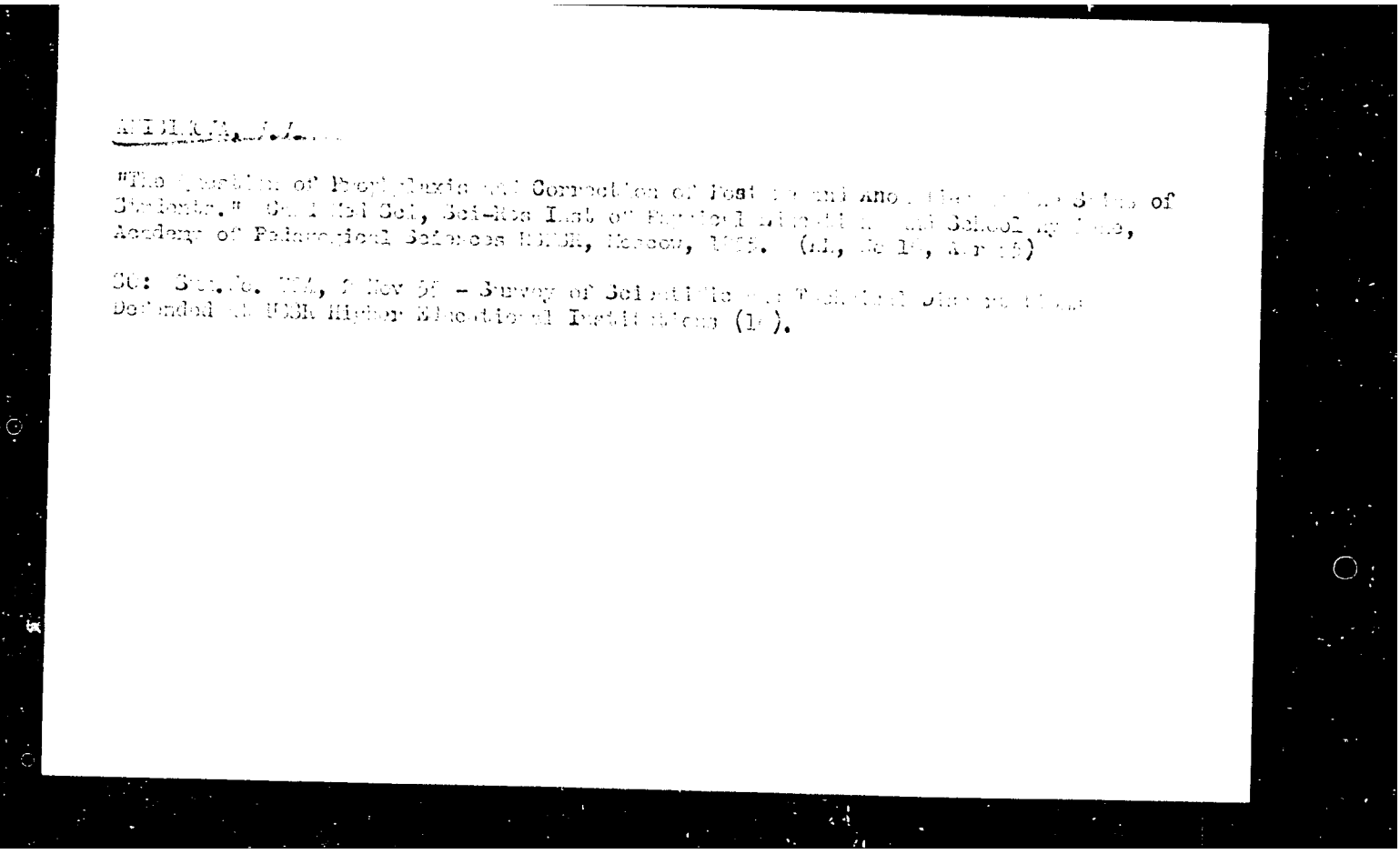
SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

FALIN, L.I.; ANISIMOVA, V.V.

Further observations on metastatic dissemination of experimental teratomas of the gonads. Trudy AMN SSSR 21 no.4:179-186 '52. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra gistologii (zav. - prof. L.I.Falin) Smolenskogo meditsinskogo instituta

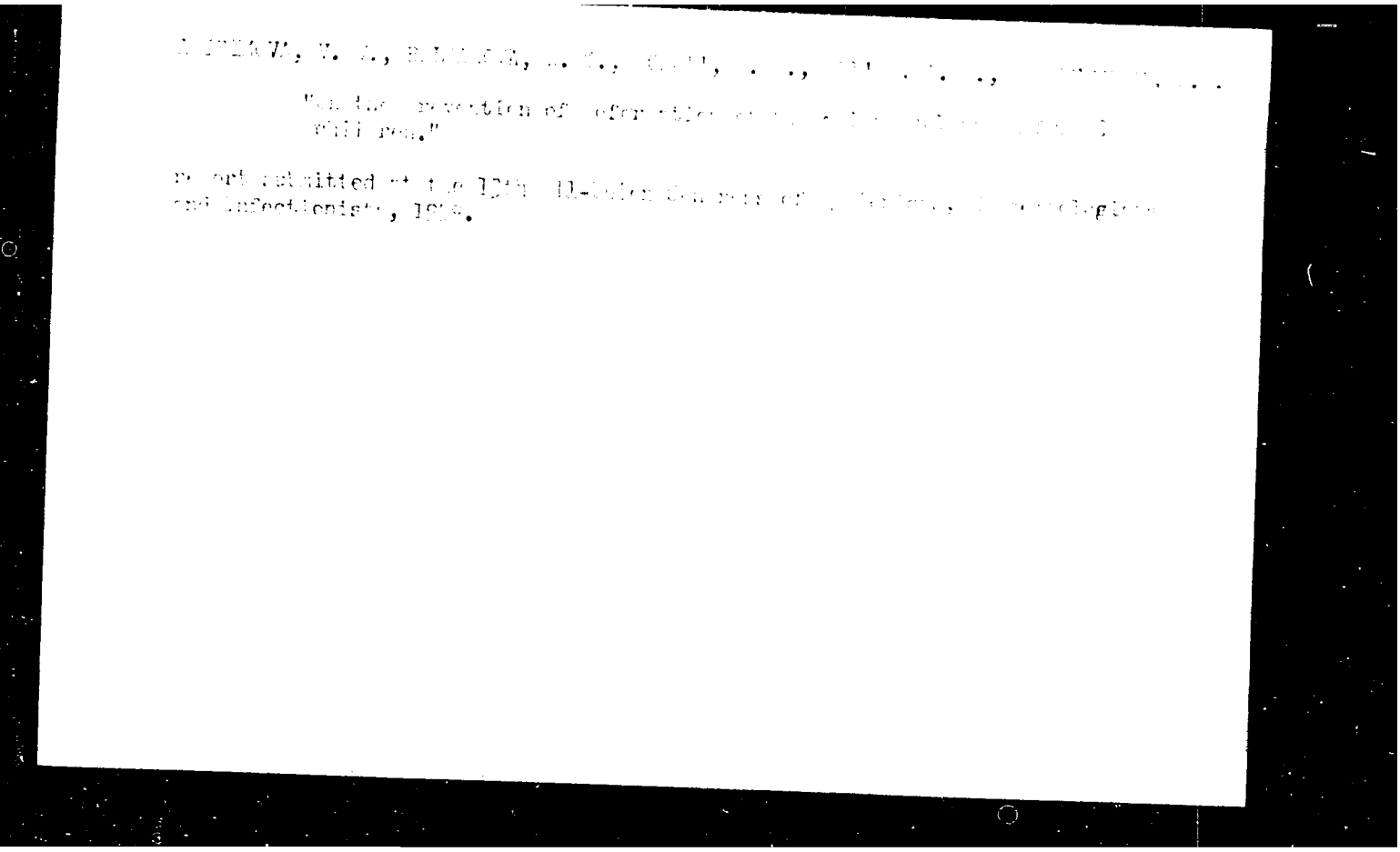
(GONADS, neoplasms,
exper. teratoma, metastases)
(TERATOMA, experimental,
gonads, metastases)
(NEOPLASMS, experimental,
teratoma of gonads, metastases)



ARTICLE

"The [illegible] of Prophylaxis and Correction of [illegible] and Other [illegible] of Diabetes," [illegible] Sci-Res Inst of [illegible] and School of the, Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR, Moscow, 1959. (RZh, No 1, Apr 59)

SO: Sum. No. 772, 2 Nov 59 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Literature Published in USSR Higher Educational Institutions (1).



ANISIMOVA, V.V., kand.meditsinskikh nauk

Peculiarities in postural disorders among pupils in Tashkent Province. Med. zhur. Uzb. no. 9:45-48 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Instituta shkol'noy gigiyeny (direktor - A.A. Markosyan) Akadenii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR.
(POSTURE)

DEGTYAREV, F.G.; SEMENOVA, V.F.; DOLGOVSKIY, V.V., otv. za vyp.; ANISIMOVA, V.V., otv. za vyp.; MANVELOVA, Ye.S., tekhn.red.

[New equipment of canned milk plants in foreign countries] O novom oborudovanii molochnokonservnykh zavodov za rubezhom. Moskva, 1962. 21 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Canning industry--Equipment and supplies)

24 (4)

AUTHORS: Anisimova, Ye. F., Engineer, Tomchuk, A. N., Engineer

SOV/119-59-8-12/15

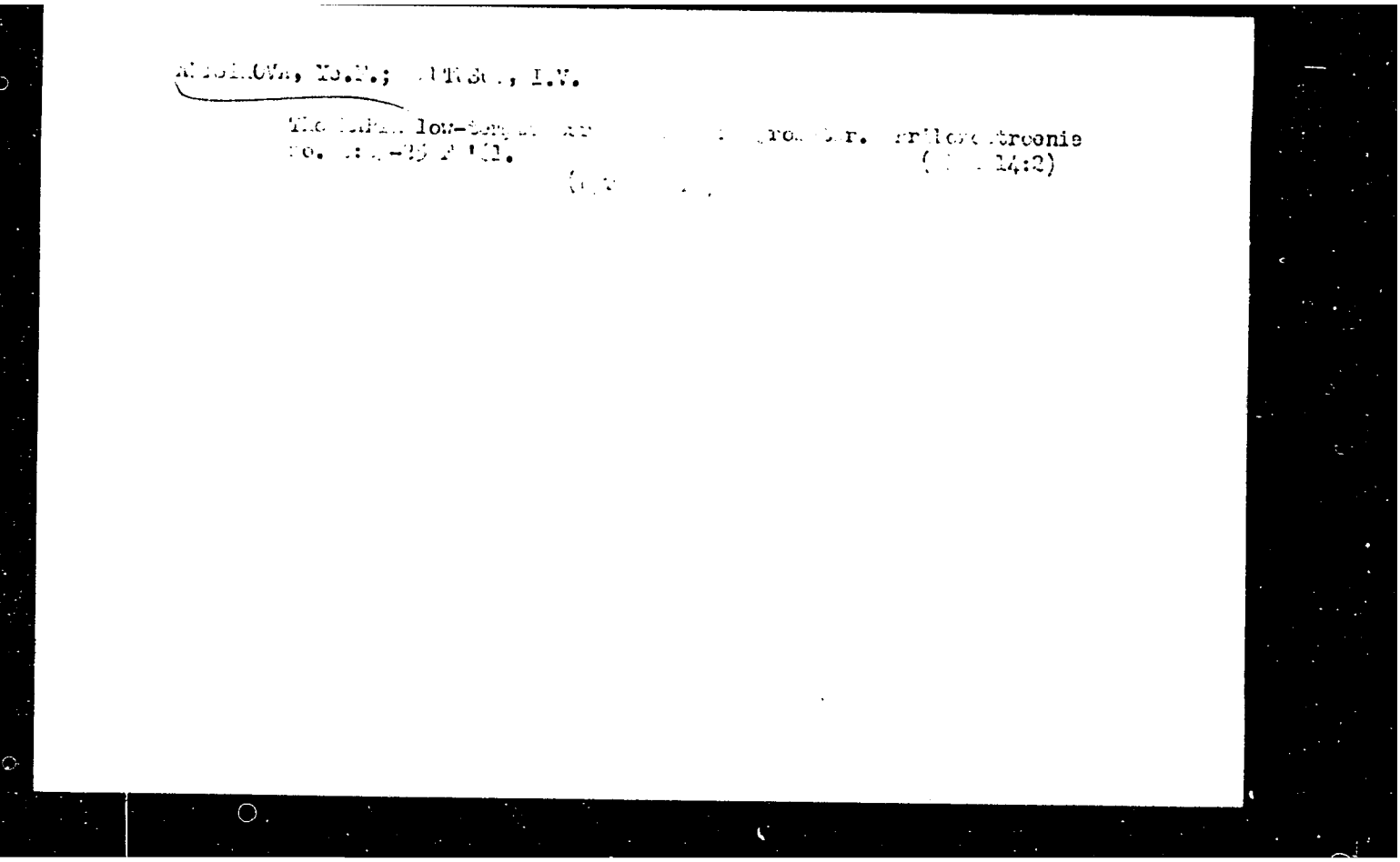
TITLE: A New Optical Pyrometer of Increased Accuracy of the Type OKP-57

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 8, p 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a KB (Design Office) under the supervision of A. A. Andreyev a new optical pyrometer was developed with the direct participation of the authors and with the participation of Savitskiy, Yakobson and Sokolov. It is a so-called filament pyrometer, the most important data of which are given by a table. The instrument has three measuring ranges within the interval of from 700 to 6000°C, the error in the lower range being given as amounting to ± 5°, and that in the upper range to ± 130°C. The powerful optical system has an aperture of 1 : 3.5, and the enlargement is 16.5 times. The temperature is measured by means of a temper color comparison between the tungsten filament of the pyrometer and the object, in which case, if the temperature exceeds 1250°C, an absorption filter is used in the pyrometer, and the actual pyrometer is extrapolated from the measuring values thus obtained. As the measurements are carried out by means of monochromatic filters, the emissivity of the measured body must

Card 1/2

be known, and the instrument possesses a special bridge circuit in the current supply, by means of which the emissivity can be taken into account. The appropriation and delivery of this instrument took place in 1959 at the Kaluzhskiy priborostroitel'nyy zavod (Kaluzha Instrument Factory). There are 2 figures and 1 table.



ANISIMOVA, Ye.G., inzh.; SHMIDT, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHUR, S.I., kand.khim.nauk

Problem of the physicochemical characteristics of fatty oils refined to different degrees. Masl.-zhir.prom. 25 no.8:17-20 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya zhirovoy promyshlennosti Mosgorsovnarkhoza.
(Oils and fats)

ANISIMOVA, Ye.G., inzh.; SHUR, S.I., kand.khim.nauk; SHMIDT, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Studying the conditions causing phase transition in some emulsions. Masl.-zhir.prom. 29 no.7:18-21 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya zhirovoy promyshlennosti Moskovskogo gorodskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

(Emulsions)

ANISIMOVA, Ye. K.

"Morphological Changes in Blood and Bone Marrow During Tick-Borne Typhus in Krasnoyarskiy Kray." Cand Med Sci, Chair of Infectious Diseases, Krasnoyarsk State Medical Inst, Krasnoyarsk, 1954. (KL, No 11, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

NIKONOV, V.A., dotsent; ANISIMOVA, Ye.K.

Using synthomycin in the treatment of typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever. Klin.med. 35 [i.e. 34] no.1 Supplement:33-34 Ja '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent V.A.Nikonov) Krasnoyarskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(CHLORCMYCETIN) (TYPHOID FEVER) (PARATYPHOID FEVER)

ANISIMOVA, Ye.K., inzh.; ZUSMANOVSKAYA, L.L., inzh.; KALITVYANSKIY, kand. tekhn.nauk

Heat resistant insulation of the traction motor of a mainline electric locomotive. Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.1:14-18 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Electric railway motors) (Electric insulators and insulation)

ANISIMOVA, YE.M.

ANISIMOVA, Ye.M.; PETROVA, T.M.; ZIL'BERT, N.I. (Stavropol')

Studying the hepatic function when selecting donors. Klin.med. 35 [i.e.34] no.1 Supplement:20 Ja '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Is Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk V.I.Kruglikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' kandidat meditsinskikh nauk V.V.Budylina) i Stavropol'skoy krayevoy stantsii perelivaniya krovi (glavnyy vrach V.P.Parshina)
(BLOOD DONER) (LIVER)

BUDYLINA, V.V.; IVANOVSKIY, A.E.; ANISIMOVA, Ye.M.

Effect of antigen, production-time period and physiological state of the producing horses on the quality of native antitoxic sera. Vak. i syv. no.1:83-89 '63. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Stavropol'skiy [illegible]

LYAKHOVSKIY, D.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANISIMOVA, Ye.N., inzh.

Aerodynamics of square-section chamber furnaces with tangential arrangement of burners. Energomashinostroenie 5 no.2:16-22 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(Furnaces) (Aerodynamics)

JPRS/DC-238
CSO DC-1238

Name: ANISIMOVA, Ye. P.

Dissertation: Solving certain problems in geometry by using the reflection of conical sections of a third-degree linear system in points of three-dimensional space

Degree: Cand Phys-Math Sci

Affiliation: Min of Education RSFSR, Moscow Province Pedagogical Inst

Defended at Publication

Defense Date, Place: 1956, Moscow

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 48, 1956

ANISIMOVA, Ye.P.

Construction in a space of collineations which transfer certain ruled surfaces into themselves. Uch. zap. MOPI 57 no.4:153-156 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

(Geometry)

ANISIMOVA, Ye.P.

Making certain A.K. Vlasov's theorems are more precise. Uch. zap. MOPI 57 no.4:157-163 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Geometry)

ANISIMOVA, Ye.P.

New complex of space cubic curves. Uch. zap. MOPI 57 no.4:165-172 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

(Geometry, Algebraic)

ANISIMOVA, Ye.P.

New complex of spatial cubic curves. Uch.zap.RGPI 15:109-119 '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Curves, Cubic)

ANISIMOVA, Ye.P.

Method for mapping space elements onto a plane. Uch.zap.RGPI 15:120-123 '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Geometry, Descriptive)

ANISIMOVA, Ye.P.

Applying the stereographic projection of second-order surface points to the solution of certain problems. Uch.zap.RGPI 15:124-128 '58. (MIRA 12:7)

(Geometry, Projective)

L 11053-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6002285 SOURCE CODE: UR/0188/65/000/006/0037/0042

42
B

AUTHOR: Anisimova, Ye. P.

ORG: Department of Physics of the Seas and Inland Waters (Kafedra fiziki morya i vod sushi)

TITLE: Investigation of the volumetric absorption of solar radiation in the Uchinsk Reservoir.

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya Fizika, astronomiya, no. 6, 1965, 37-42. [III]

TOPIC TAGS: radiation attenuation, solar radiation, dispersed radiation, pyranometer, water transparency, exponential law, attenuation coefficient

ABSTRACT: The attenuation of the downwelling solar radiation which penetrates into fresh water masses has been studied to find the law under which this phenomenon occurs. Fresh water masses in basins differ from each other in optical properties and contain various admixtures. The attenuation of solar radiation in depth occurs with various intensities in different layers. In July and August 1963, measurements of direct and dispersed solar radiation were carried out in the Uchinsk Reservoir in Moscow District, using Yanishevskiy's pyranometer in a hermetically sealed box. The sensitivity of this instrument increases in water because reflection and refraction conditions are changed at the contact of the water surface with the air. Along with these measurements, the total downwelling

UDC: 523.72.001.5:546.212

Card 1/2

L 14053-66

ACC NR: AP6002285

O

radiation and the amount reflected into the air were measured. Measurements of radiation in the water were made on a pontoon at a depth of 11 m on cloudless days. Special attention was paid to the upper layer of water by measuring the radiation in thin layers down to the depth of 1 m. Water in the Uchinsk Reservoir was determined to be of low transparency because only 5% radiation was found at the depth of 2 m. The exponential law of attenuation cannot be applied to the water in the Uchinsk Reservoir because of a break in the curve which changed its depth from 40 cm in the daytime to 60—65 cm in the morning and evening. A table in the original article shows the attenuation coefficient for different spectral wave ranges at the depths from 0.5 to 2 m. A slight dependence of the attenuation coefficient upon the length of the ray in the water was found. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table, and 3 formulas. [ZG]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 09Jun66/ ORIG REF: 010/ ATD PRESS: 4178

Card 2/2

ANISIMOVA, Ye.P.; PIVOVAROV, A.A.; OKHANOVA, N.A.

Dependence of the parameter of the roughness of the sea surface on wind speed. Izv. AN SSSR. Fiz. atm. i okeana 1 no.10:1101-1102 0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 8114-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP5028362 SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/65/001/011/1216/1219

AUTHOR: Pivovarov, A.A.; Anisimova, Ye. P.; Yerikova, A. N.

ORG: Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Diurnal rate of the albedo and the penetration of solar radiation into sea water

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 1, no. 11, 1965, 1216-1219

TOPIC TAGS: albedo, solar radiation, thermoelectric pyranometer, total radiation

ABSTRACT: The albedo and the solar radiation which penetrated into the Black Sea have been investigated in July and August 1964, using the research vessel "Moskovskiy universitet". Measurements were made with thermoelectric pyranometers suspended on gimbals six meters from the vessel and three meters above the water's surface. The total radiation increases rapidly from 0.2 cal/cm^{2}min when the height of the sun is 10° to 1.4 cal/cm^{2}min with the height at 60°. The reflected radiation amounts to about 0.07 cal/cm^{2}min and changes slightly when the height of the sun is more than 20°. The albedo of the surface of the sea caused by the total radiation under a cloudless sky is determined by an empirical formula, which is represented graphically in the original article. A special formula is given for the total incident solar radiation

UDC: 551.463.5

Card 1/2

L 8114-66

ACC NR: AP5028362 O

from which the energy which has penetrated into the water is computed; this is represented graphically in the original article. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 11 formulas. [EG]

SUB CODE: AA/ SUBM DATE: 15Jan65/ ORIG REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 4145

Card 2/2 jw

ANISIMOVA, Ye.P.

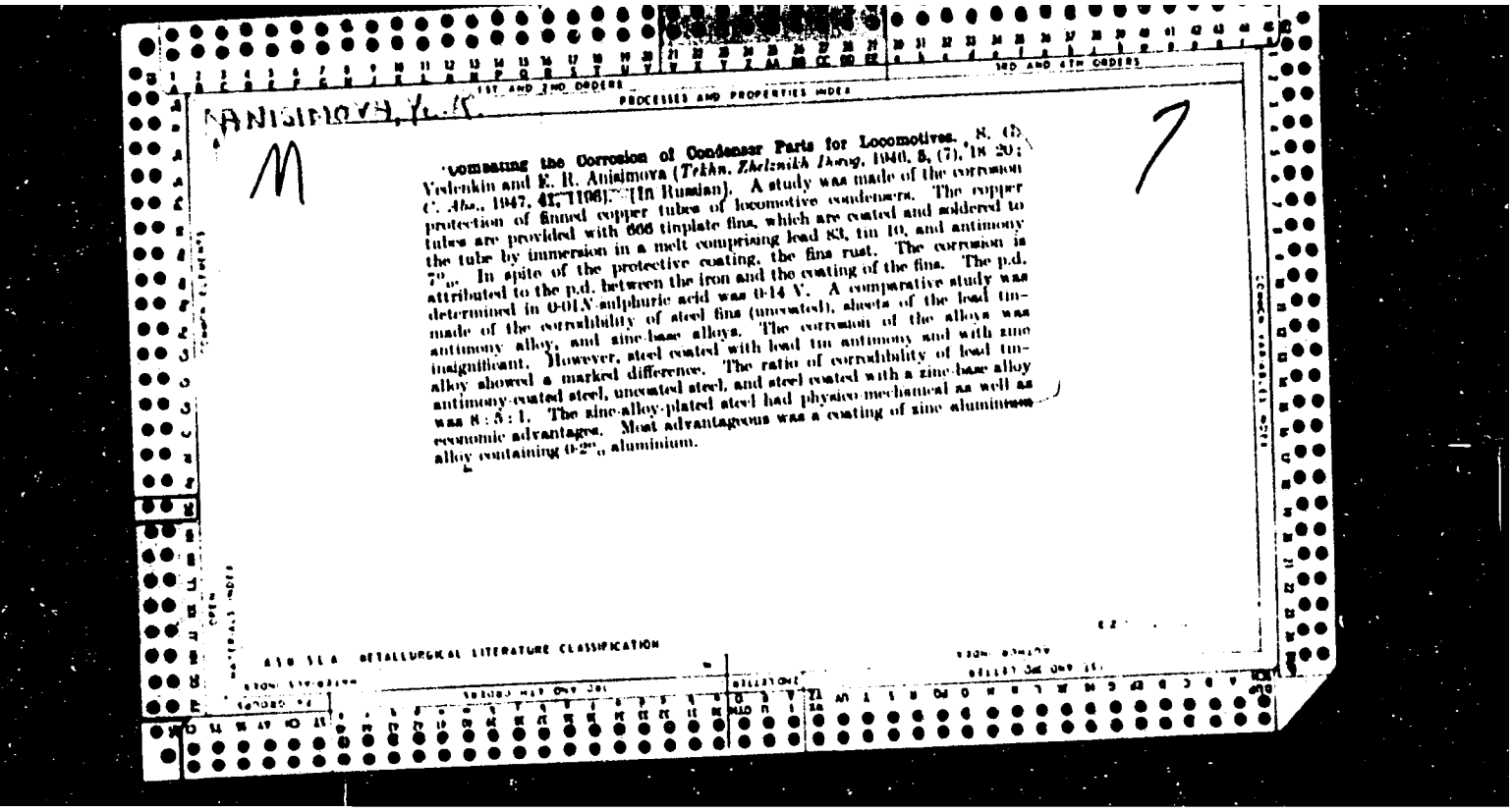
Studying the volume absorption of solar radiation in the Ucha reservoir. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 3: Fiz., astron. 20 no.6:37-42 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra fiziki morya i vod sushi Moskovskogo universiteta. Submitted June 9, 1964.

ANISIMOVA, Ye.P.; PIVOVAROV, A.A., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk

Calculation of the coefficients of the vertical turbulent exchange of heat in seas and reservoirs. Meteor. i gidrol. no.2:33-38 F '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted March 6, 1964.



ANISIMOVA, Ye. K.

M

7

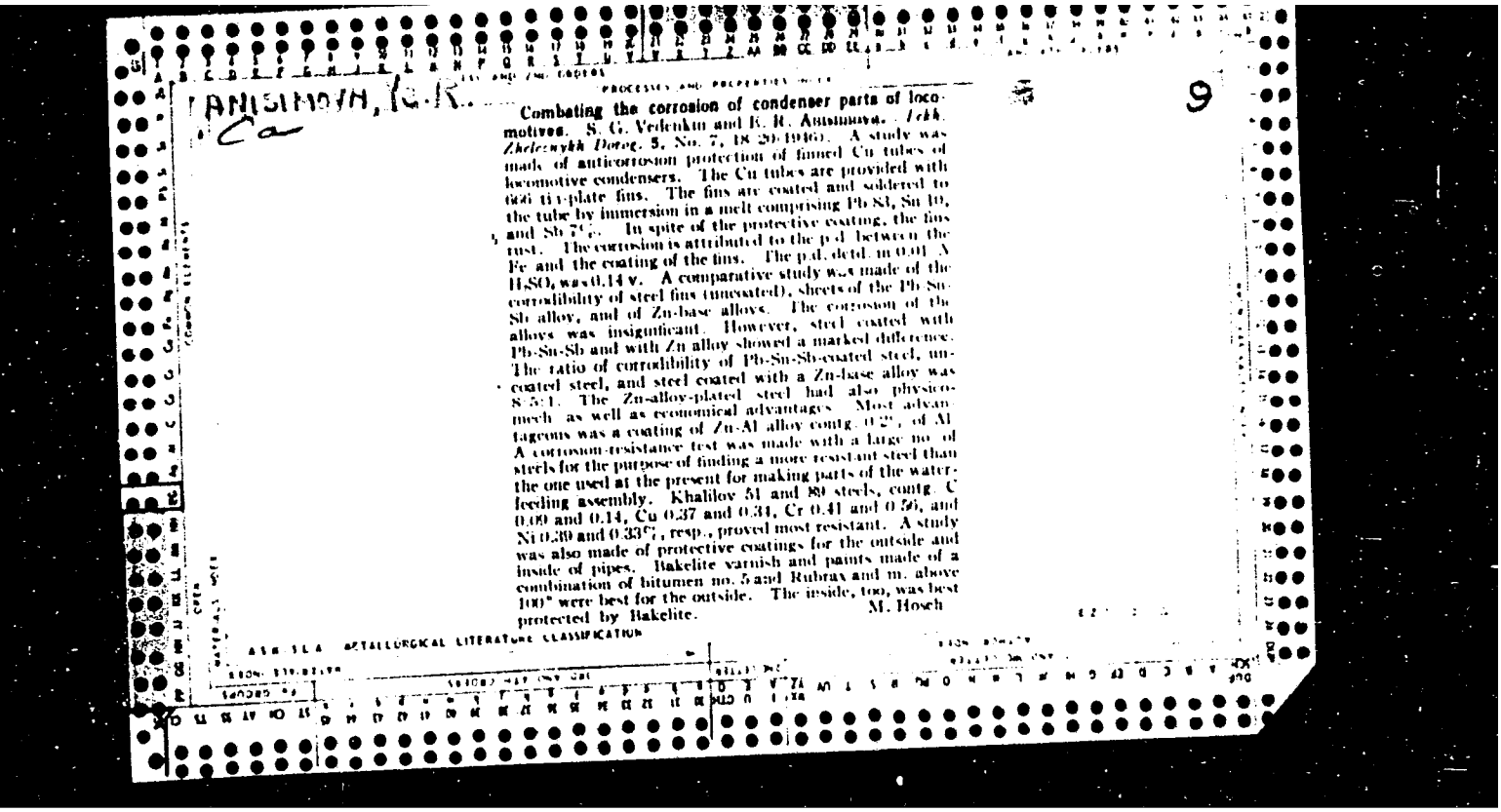
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Concerning the Corrosion of Condenser Parts for Locomotives. S. G. Vislenkin and E. K. Anisimova (*Tekhn. Zheleznikh Dorog.*, 1940, 5, (7), 18–20; *C. Abs.*, 1947, 41, 7196). [In Russian]. A study was made of the corrosion protection of finned copper tubes of locomotive condensers. The copper tubes are provided with 666 tinplate fins, which are coated and soldered to the tube by immersion in a melt comprising lead 83, tin 10, and antimony 7%. In spite of the protective coating, the fins rust. The corrosion is attributed to the p.d. between the iron and the coating of the fins. The p.d. determined in 0·01*N*-sulphuric acid was 0·14 V. A comparative study was made of the corrodibility of steel fins (uncoated), sheets of the lead tin-antimony alloy, and zinc-base alloys. The corrosion of the alloys was insignificant. However, steel coated with lead tin antimony and with zinc alloy showed a marked difference. The ratio of corrodibility of lead tin-antimony-coated steel, uncoated steel, and steel coated with a zinc-base alloy was 8 : 5 : 1. The zinc-alloy-plated steel had physico-mechanical as well as economic advantages. Most advantageous was a coating of zinc aluminium alloy containing 0·2% aluminium.

A1B S1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ANISIMOV, I.K.

Ca

9

Combating the corrosion of condenser parts of locomotives. S. G. Vedenkin and K. R. Anisimova. *Tekh. Zheleznykh Dorog.* 5, No. 7, 18-20 (1946). A study was made of anticorrosion protection of finned Cu tubes of locomotive condensers. The Cu tubes are provided with 626 tin-plate fins. The fins are coated and soldered to the tube by immersion in a melt comprising Pb 83, Sn 10, and Sb 7%. In spite of the protective coating, the fins rust. The corrosion is attributed to the pd between the Fe and the coating of the fins. The p.d. detd. in 0.01 N H_2SO_4 was 0.14 v. A comparative study was made of the corrodibility of steel fins (uncoated), sheets of the Pb-Sn-Sb alloy, and of Zn-base alloys. The corrosion of the alloys was insignificant. However, steel coated with Pb-Sn-Sb and with Zn alloy showed a marked difference. The ratio of corrodibility of Pb-Sn-Sb-coated steel, uncoated steel, and steel coated with a Zn-base alloy was 8:5:1. The Zn-alloy-plated steel had also physicomech as well as economical advantages. Most advantageous was a coating of Zn-Al alloy contg. 0.2% of Al. A corrosion-resistance test was made with a large no. of steels for the purpose of finding a more resistant steel than the one used at the present for making parts of the water-feeding assembly. Khalilov 51 and 80 steels, contg. C 0.09 and 0.14, Cu 0.37 and 0.31, Cr 0.41 and 0.56, and Ni 0.30 and 0.33%, resp., proved most resistant. A study was also made of protective coatings for the outside and inside of pipes. Bakelite varnish and paints made of a combination of bitumen no. 5 and Rubrax and m. above 100° were best for the outside. The inside, too, was best protected by Bakelite.

M. Hosch

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ANISIMOVA, Yu. G.

TRANSMISSION

"Round Waveguide, Partially Filled with Ferrite, as a Decelerating System," by R. G. Mirimanov and Yu. G. Anisimova, Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, No 7, July 1957, pp 843-855.

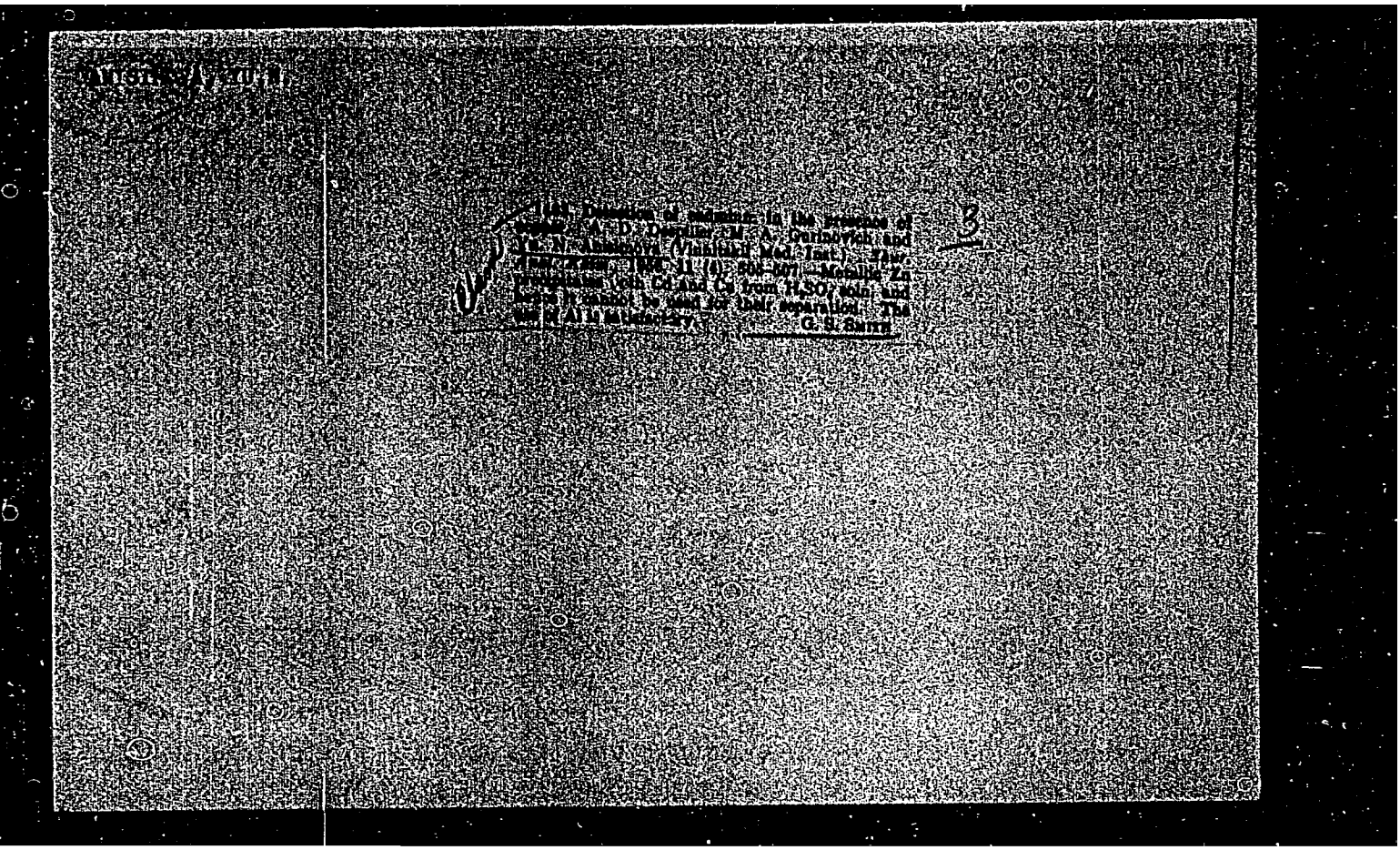
R. G. Mirimanov, together with L. G. Lomize, published an earlier article on an infinite gyrotropic cylindrical waveguide in Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1956, Vol 1, Page 1195, September. The present article treats the theory of a waveguide with perfectly conducting walls, covered on the inside with a layer of gyromagnetic substance of arbitrary thickness. The dispersion equation obtained in this article is valid for a wide class of wave-guide systems. This equation leads to formulas for various waveguide systems already known in the literature, which are shown to be particular cases of this equation. The waveguide theory developed makes it possible to investigate with sufficient detail the physical properties of the waveguide as a decelerating system and to determine various important technical characteristics of such a system. Reference is made to the article by

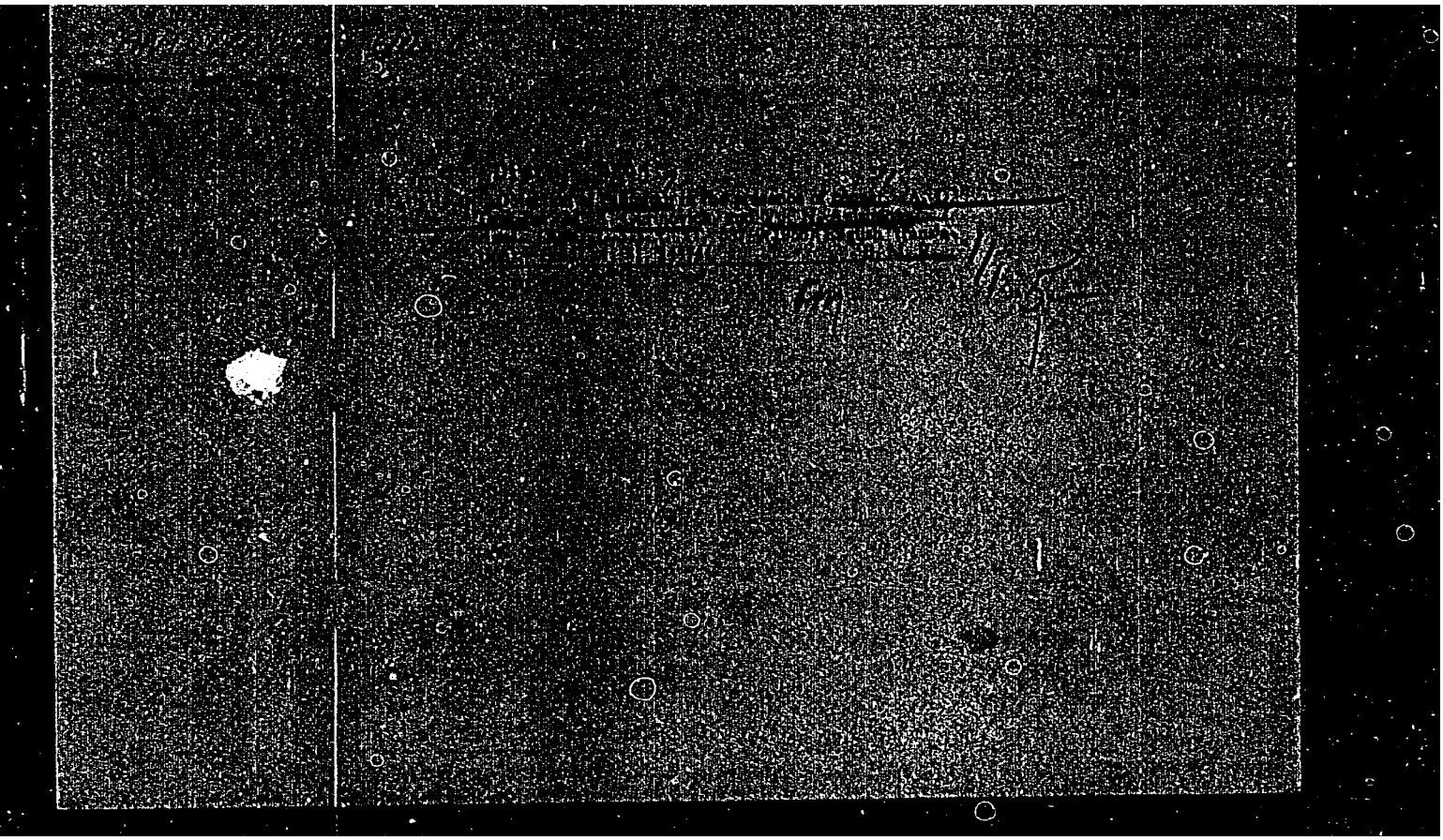
Card 1/2

TRANSMISSION

M. L. Kales, "Modes in Waveguide Containing Ferrites," Journal of Applied Physics, 1953, 24, 5, 604, and by Bruck and Wicher, "Slow Transverse Magnetic Waves in Cylindrical Guides," Journal of Applied Physics, 1947, 18, 8, 766.

Card 2/2





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101630003-7"

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.; ANISIMOVA, Yu.N.

Pathomorphological changes in the placenta following some virus infections in vitro. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.4:937-939 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney, Kiyev. Submitted August 19, 1964.

SOV/109- - -4-3-35/38

AUTHORS: Vystavkin, A.N., Anisimova, Yu.V., and Shakhidzhakov, S.S.

TITLE: Simulation of the Trajectories of Relativistic Electrons in a Magnetic Ondulator (Modelirovaniye trayektoriy relyativistskikh elektronov v magnitnom ondulyatore)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, Vol 4, Nr 3, 1959, pp 550-551 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The equation of motion of an electron in a magnetic field can be written as:

$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = e\left[\vec{v}\vec{H}\right] , \qquad (1)$$

where p, e and v are the impulse, the charge and the velocity of an electron, while H is the magnetic field. If the radiation energy of the electron is neglected, Eq (1) can be written as Eq (2), where m_0 is the rest mass of an electron, while β is the ratio of the absolute velocity of the electron to the velocity of light. Eq (2) can also be written as Eq (3) where ds is an element of the curvi-linear trajectory of an electron. The vector of the curvature of the trajectory can be expressed by Eq (4). For the case of a non-relativistic electron, Eq (4) is in the form of Eq (5). By comparing

Card 1/3

Simulation of the Trajectories of Relativistic Electrons in a Magnetic Ondulator

Eqs (4) and (5), it can be seen that, provided the initial co-ordinates and angles and the magnetic fields are identical, the two equations are also identical; the condition expressed by Eq (6) should also be fulfilled. The above result can be used to simulate the trajectories of relativistic electrons by means of a magnetic ondulator such, for example, as described by H. Motz (Ref 1). The authors also devised an ondulator and this is schematically illustrated in Fig 1. The device consists of: (1) an electron gun, (2) a mechanism for displacing the gun, (3) a bellows, (4) magnetic rails, (5) a drift tube with hermetically sealed windows, (6) a stationary collector electrode, (7) a device for imparting a motion in vacuum and (8) pole-pieces for producing the magnetic field. The authors make

SOV/109- - -4-3-35/38

Simulation of the Trajectories of Relativistic Electrons in a Magnetic Ondulator

Acknowledgement to G.A. Bernashevsky for suggesting the problem and directing the work.
There are 3 figures and 1 English reference.

SUBMITTED: July 12, 1958

Card 3/3

S/109/60/005/06/012/021
E140/E163

9.1200

AUTHORS: Anisimova, Yu.V., Bernashevskiy, G.A., Vystavkin, A.N., and Lomize, L.G.

TITLE: Millimeter-Band Investigation of Waveguide Radiators Excited by Relativistic Electron Streams

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 6, pp 969-980 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In previous theoretical and experimental studies in this field relativistic beams were used, accelerated and bunched in linear electron accelerators or accelerating resonators, fed by power resonators in the centimeter waveband. Magnetic undulators and resonators operating at higher oscillation modes have been used, including dielectric-filled. The radiation power obtained experimentally was as a rule 10 to 100 mW in the longwave portion of the millimeter band but reduced to units or tenths of microwatts at waves of the order of 2 to 3 mm, apparently as a result of insufficiently good bunching of the beam. Cherenkov-radiation experiments were carried out only for low-voltage beams (of the order of 10 kV). The radiation power obtained was a fraction of

Card 1/5

S/109/60/005/06/012/021
E140/E163

Millimeter-Band Investigation of Waveguide Radiators Excited by Relativistic Electron Streams

a microwatt at a frequency of 24 Gcs, coinciding with the bunching frequency of the beam. In general Cherenkov radiation in the millimeter region has not been studied experimentally and the theoretical calculations have been carried out for single electrons moving in an unbounded space or an infinitely long waveguide and for an extended electron beam in an unbounded dielectric medium. Such different approaches to the problem make comparison difficult. In the present work different waveguide radiators are studied from a common point of view and an attempt is made to narrow the existing gap between theoretical and experimental results. The present article considers the following three types of waveguide radiators: smooth waveguide of finite length with rectilinear electron beam, dielectric field waveguide (Cherenkov radiator), magnetic undulator. The approach is to consider the radiation resistance R as the quantity fully characterising a given radiator. In a smooth waveguide

S/109/60/005/06/012/021
E140/E163

Millimeter-Band Investigation of Waveguide Radiators Excited by Relativistic Electron Streams

the radiation resistance reaches appreciable levels and therefore the radiation in such a waveguide may be observed experimentally without difficulty. For a Cherenkov radiator with a long dielectric delay structure it is difficult to realise synchronism simultaneously at several beam harmonics. It is therefore useful to employ ferrite delay systems permitting regulation of the phase velocities of various waves by magnetic bias of a constant longitudinal magnetic field. The maximum radiation resistance in the Cherenkov radiator at a given frequency occurs for a channel diameter coinciding with the beam diameter and a waveguide diameter calculated from the condition of synchronism for the E_{01}-wave. For the undulator maximum power is radiated at transverse dimensions of the rectangular waveguide equal to the beam width and the sum of the electron oscillation amplitude and the beam thickness respectively. The optimum design of a smooth waveguide radiator corresponds to a waveguide diameter equal to the electron beam diameter (not below

Card 3/5

S/109/60/005/06/012/021
E140/E163

Millimeter-Band Investigation of Waveguide Radiators Excited by Relativistic Electron Streams

critical). The length of synchronised radiators is taken equal to L = 10 cm. At this length the efficiency of synchronised radiators is substantially higher than the efficiency of non-synchronised radiators. The efficiency of the Cherenkov radiator for the present example is substantially greater than the undulator efficiency. An experimental study of these radiators was carried out using a linear electron accelerator operating in the 10 cm band with output energy 0.5 to 5 MeV and pulse current 30 to 50 mA, the tested radiator and a set of measuring instruments. The harmonic composition of the electron beam was not studied experimentally. Therefore the values of R obtained are only relative. They are somewhat low for the following reasons: the shape of the bunch at the accelerator output may differ substantially from rectangular; in calculating R reflection, absorption and conversion losses in various elements of the channel were neglected; the radiation power of the investigated

Card 4/5

L 35336-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6012906 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/66/021/004/0459/0462

AUTHOR: Tiptsova, V. G.; Malkina, E. I.; Anisimova, Z. A.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steels and Alloys (Moskovskiy institute stali i splavov)

TITLE: Chemical spectrum determination of impurities in mercury

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 21, no. 4, 1966, 459-462

TOPIC TAGS: mercury, fatty alcohol, spectrum determination

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the use of fatty solvent extraction of mercury from hydrochloric solutions. It was found that isoamyl alcohol is the best extractant for separating mercury from impurities in 2—3 M HCl. A method for determining the chemical spectrum was developed for Mg, Mn, Ag, Al, Pb, Ni, Cu, Ca, Cd, and Zn in mercury with an average sensitivity of 10^{-6}—10^{-7}% for each element. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables. [Based on authors' conclusions.] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 18Dec64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 [redacted] UDC: 543.42

L 43219-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5009925 UR/0032/65/031/004/0513/0513

AUTHORS: Kosyrev, Yu. M.; Anisimova, Z. I.

TITLE: Preparation of polyethylene analytical ampules

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 4, 1965, 513

TOPIC TAGS: chemical analysis, combustion analysis, testing device, polyethylene

ABSTRACT: Polyethylene ampules are more convenient for combustion analysis of organic matter than gelatin or glass ones. For specimens of 50-200 mg they are produced from a tube 4-6 mm in diameter. They are made with the help of a holder, tweezers, and a heating element. The tube is cut into proper lengths, and the central part of each segment is heated and drawn into a capillar 150-200 mm long. The capillar is next broken, and the large mouth of each portion is heated and pinched shut. The specimen is introduced into the ampule through the capillar which is then sealed with tweezers. The amount of the specimen is obtained by weighing the ampule before and after filling. After the softened capillar is twisted around the ampule, the specimen is ready for the test without the use of starch.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, FP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

3 (5) SOV/11-59-4-3/16

AUTHOR: Belichenko, V. G., Yeskin, A. S. and Anisimova, Z. M.

TITLE: The Stratigraphy and Metamorphizm of Ancient Strata of the Central Part of the Barguzin Mountain Range (Stratigrafiya i metamorfizm drevnikh tolshch tsentral'noy chasti Barguzinskogo khrebta)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 40 - 52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the metamorphized strata of eruptive rocks of Pre-Cambrian and Lower-Paleozoic age in the Barguzin mountains range. The ages of the Barguzin and Nyandona suites which form the foundation of the cross-section for the Angara-Barguzin region were fixed differently by many geologists who had worked in the region. The authors classify them both as belonging to the Upper-Proterozoic era, because they are unconformingly covered with Lower-Cambrian deposits, identified by the fossilized fauna they contained. The cross-section of these suites is identical with that of Upper-Proterozoic strata of the Ilatskiy mountain range. Rocks

Card 1/3

SOV/11-59-4-3/16

The Stratigraphy and Metamorphizm of Ancient Strata of the Central Part of the Barguzin Mountain Range.

Rocks of the Barguzin and partly of the Nyandona strata are very much transformed by the progressive contact metamorphosis caused by granitoids of the Barguzin complex of rocks. Different aspects of metamorphizm in the Barguzin mountain range are described in detail. The authors mention the following geologists who worked in this region: V. V. Dombrovskiy, N. I. Fomin, L. I. Salop, S. A. Gurulev, P. Ch. Shoboborov, A. V. Kolesnikov, V. I. Navil' and D. S. Korzhinskiy.
There are 2 maps, 1 table, 1 profile, 5 graphs and 11 references, 9 of which are Soviet, 1 Finnish and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii Vostochno-Sibirskogo filiala AN SSSR (The Institute of Geology of the East-Siberian Branch of the AS USSR). Irkutskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (The Irkutsk Geological Management)

SOV/11-59-4-3/16

The Stratigraphy and Metamorphizm of Ancient Strata of the Central Part of the Barguzin Mountain Range

SUBMITTED: November 21, 1957

Card 3/3

ANISIMOVA, Z.V.

Biological characteristics and the breeding importance of wheat in the Scandinavian countries. Sbor. trud. asp. i mol. nauch. sotr. VIR no.5:3-12 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

S-2

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and pathological). The Peripheral Nervous System.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 10, 1958, 45513.

Author : Anisimova-Aleksandrova, V. V.
Inst : Smolensk Medical Institute
Title : Concerning the Participation of the Spinal Nerves in the Sensory Innervation of the Dura Mater.

Orig Pub: Tr. Smolenskovo med. in-ta, 1957, 7, 114-119.

Abstract: A bilateral resection of one of the three pairs of the cervical interspinal nerve ganglia (first, second, or third) was performed on twelve dogs. The animals were killed on the fourth or seventh day, and the dura mater (DM) was studied by the application of the impregnation method, according to Bil'shovsky-Gros-Lavrentyev. It is pointed out

Card 1/2

18

AUTHOR: Anisimova-Aleksandrova, V. V. 20-114-6-47/54

TITLE: The Morphology of the Receptors of the Dura Mater (Morfologiya retseptorov tverdoy mozgovoy obolochki golovnogo mozga).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 6, pp. 1307-1310 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The morphology of the afferent innervation of the dura mater of the brain has been insufficiently described in publications (reference 1-7). The author neurohistologically investigated the dura mater of 30 dogs and 30 cats, as the physiologists had obtained a depressor-effect by various stimuli of this membrane (reference 8-10). In all sections of the dura mater, in the domain of the vault of the cranium as well as of the base of the skull the author found extensive nerve-plexus of branched and interwoven nerve trunks of different gauge and also of individual nerve fibers. Most of these small nerve trunks are of mixed nature and contain thick sensible and thin, apparently sympathetic nerve fibers. All sections of the dura mater are abundantly provided with receptive apparatus. They may be considered free, non-incapsulated nerve endings. They begin at thick sensible nerve fibers which run in connection with the nerve trunks, but also at individual nerve fibers

Card 1/4